

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Sugar Prices Increased

Maximum prices of direct-consumption cane and beet sugar were increased one and one-half cents a pound and those of raw cane sugar 1.37 cents a pound, effective September 18, 1946, the Office of Price Administration has announced. On raw and refined cane sugar, the increases are required by provisions of the sugar buying agreement between the Commodity Credit Corporation, the official United States Government buying agency for sugar, and the Cuban Government covering the 1946 and 1947 crops of Cuban raw sugar.

A subcommittee of the N.C.A. Planning Committee will meet in Washington, Monday, September 23, to present to USDA officials information with respect to the progress of the packs of a number of fruits and vegetables, together with information on the rate of distribution of those products into consuming channels.

Convention Committee to Meet

President Fred A. Stare has called the initial meeting of the 1947 National Canners Association Convention Committee for September 24 at Association headquarters in Washington. The committee will make preliminary plans for the 40th Annual Convention of the Association, which will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., during the week of January 19.

Anticipating the largest convention in the history of the National Canners Association, the committee is laying its plans well in advance of the actual meeting dates in order that all arrangements for hotel space, meeting rooms, exhibits, etc., can be completed weeks in advance of the arrival of canner-members in Atlantic City.

The Association has been in touch with Atlantic City hotels and with other food trade associations, and will be able to supply the committee with convention suggestions obtained from these sources.

Record Canned Fruit Pack

Latest reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate the 1946-47 pack of canned fruits will set a new record. USDA said that significant increases are estimated for apples, apricots, sour cherries and peaches, as well as for canned citrus segments, canned pineapple, citrus juices and pineapple juice. The Department went further to state that an expansion in the supplies of commercially canned fruits and fruit juices seems likely for the 1947-48 season.

Exports in 1946-47, USDA said, are expected to be the highest since 1939-40, but military takings probably will be the lowest since the beginning of large procurements in 1942-43.

Civilian supplies of canned fruits in 1946-47 are expected to be well above the near-average level of about 16 pounds per person last season. Although stocks at the beginning of the season were the lowest in the last five years, reports show, total prospective supplies are the highest since 1942-43. (Further pack and supply details are published on page 343.)

Supply Data on Canned Apples and Apple Products

A subcommittee of the N.C.A. Planning Committee, on September 19, presented USDA officials with data concerning the prospects for this year's canned apple and apple products pack. The information will be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in determining whether those items will be in short supply.

M-81 Restrictions Will Not Be Eased, CPA States

CPA officials informed the Association this week that canners should not expect too great a liberalization of the restrictions of Tin Conservation Order M-81 during the fourth quarter. With major "A" requirements out of the way, these officials stated that they hoped to have tinplate for "B" and "C" items, although there will not be any appreciable easing up of the present over-all restrictions when the new amendment to M-81 is issued, possibly sometime next week. It was further emphasized that CPA does not, at this time, contemplate including additional can sizes in the amended order. The bad inventory position created by the steel strike earlier this year, together with the unusually heavy requirements for tinplate caused by the record packs of certain fruits and vegetables, is said to be the reasons for not being able to relax M-81 restrictions during 1946.

Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on September 1, 1946, reflect a continued increase, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Holdings on this date totaled 181,560,000 pounds as compared with 152,734,000 pounds on August 1, 1946, and 128,583,000 pounds on September 1, 1945. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

SPECIES	Sept. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1946	Sept. 1, 1946
Salt-water fish:	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Bait and animal food	1,787	2,501	2,428
Bluefish	21	118	143
Butterfish	328	458	548
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole	1,946	1,700	1,666
Croakers	718	850	1,158
Eels	57	147	132
Fillets (miscellaneous)	13,894	27,337	32,804
Flounders (including fillets)	2,001	3,032	3,473
Hallibut	17,780	20,923	26,741
Herring, sea	908	2,019	2,135
Mackerel (Boston, including fillets)	7,207	4,570	4,479
Mullet	333	903	1,073
Sablefish (black cod)	2,866	4,211	5,073
Salmon (all species)	12,626	9,166	14,590
Scup (porbeagle)	1,188	946	1,081
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	383	868	742
Shad and shad roe	797	728	733
Smelts (sea)	1,497	1,382	1,373
Swordfish	1,595	268	1,011
Whiting (including fillets)	15,006	11,718	14,324
Miscellaneous salt-water fish	13,094	12,105	13,285
Fresh-water fish:			
Bait and animal food	412	1,279	1,117
Blue pike and sauger (including fillets)	49	83	80
Catfish and bullheads	164	167	217
Chub	870	640	634
Lake herring and cisco (including fillets)	488	1,732	2,177
Lake trout	192	497	490
Pickered, jacks or yellow jacks	54	92	74
Sturgeon and spoon-bill cat	82	270	369
Suckers	22	38	36
Tulibee	63	325	386
Yellow perch (including fillets)	11	96	161
Yellow pike (or wall-eye) (including fillets)	62	90	122
Whitefish	920	1,322	1,675
Miscellaneous fresh-water fish	639	1,119	1,537
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	82	361	317
Scallops	849	1,345	1,964
Shrimp	4,010	7,033	6,594
Squid	2,165	1,944	1,626
Miscellaneous shellfish	1,143	2,454	2,643
Frozen fish, total	108,999	136,837	151,211
Cured fish, total	19,584	25,897	30,349
Total, all fish	128,583	162,734	181,560

Forthcoming Meetings

October 10-12—Florida Cannery Association, 15th Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

October 17-19—National Association of Food Chains, 13th Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 25—National Pickle Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 25-26—Texas Cannery Association, Driscoll and Plaza Hotels, Corpus Christi, Tex.

October 28—National Food Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

November 3-7—Super Market Institute, Annual Convention, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

November 8—Michigan Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

November 11-12—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 15—Ozark Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 21-22—Indiana Cannery Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 32nd Annual Meeting, The Yorktown Hotel, York, Pa.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 6-7—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 10-11—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 12-17, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24, 1947—National Cannery Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-23, 1947—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Cannery Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 11-12, 1947—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on September 1, 1946, totaled 455,048,000 pounds as compared with 395,754,000 pounds on August 1, 1946, and 288,829,000 pounds on September 1, 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Frozen vegetable stocks on September 1, 1946, amounted to 281,349,000 pounds as compared with 227,541,000 pounds on August 1, 1946, and 163,927,000 pounds on September 1, 1945. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

	Sept. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1946	Sept. 1, 1946
FROZEN FRUITS	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Apples	24,248	34,183	30,266
Blackberries	13,710	14,331	19,913
Cherries	31,518	64,505	82,220
Young, Logan, Boyesen	12,359	16,029	17,363
Raspberries	17,775	24,797	29,419
Strawberries	34,594	68,145	66,174
Grapes	3,912	6,514	5,830
Plums and prunes	3,492	10,698	10,575
Peaches	28,084	35,804	44,513
Fruit juices and purees	19,371	21,706	24,234
Apricots	31,414	31,309	40,330
Blueberries	10,421	8,402	11,094
All other fruits	57,931	59,331	73,177
Total	288,829	395,754	455,048
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	12,851	22,809	23,064
Beans, lima	3,490	2,948	6,509
Beans, snap	12,437	8,713	20,027
Broccoli	2,109	12,198	12,310
Cauliflower	921	4,535	4,730
Peas, green	5,054	5,718	12,595
Corn, sweet	89,560	106,613	138,154
Spinach	11,507	25,662	24,244
Brussels sprouts	703	2,677	2,706
Pumpkin and squash	4,115	4,404	4,043
Baked beans	1,477	1,015	804
Vegetable purees	432	238	243
All other vegetables	19,161	30,011	31,718
Total	163,927	227,541	281,349

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended September 14 totaled 60 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 17 percent below the 74 million pounds produced in the preceding week and 79 percent below the 295 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

1945 Production of Canned Meat and Meat Products

Statistics on the 1945 pack of canned meat and meat products in tin and glass containers have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, showing in detail the number of containers of each product packed in the principal sizes of containers for commercial sales and for the Government. The statistics are based on re-

turns from individual firms reporting. Since no estimates were made for processors not reporting, this report does not cover the total pack of canned meat and meat products.

The first of the following two tables presents the data for the pack in cans; the second, in glass jars:

IN TIN CONTAINERS

Product and labeled weight	Commercial Cans	Government Cans
Bacon		
24 oz.	537,307	15,403,657
7-7½ lbs.		10,829,371
Misc.	171,630	5,170,064
Beef, dried		
6 lbs.		29,318
Beef & gravy		
30 oz.		11,286,356
34 oz.		6,303,793
Misc.	79,119	
Beef hash, corned		
16-17 oz.	24,630,128	493,280
5½-6½ lbs.	263,150	10,252,593
Misc.	537,816	
Beef & pork, corned		
4 oz.		2,057,972
Misc.	300,485	251,743
Beef, roast		
Misc.	465,966	4,509,423
Beef, stew		
30-34 oz.		11,670,346
Misc.	19,921	
Hamburger		
5½ oz.		26,814,542
Chili con carne		
15-17 oz.	28,344,300	
19-20 oz.	2,407,113	
5½-6½ lbs.	408,750	2,091,440
Misc.	989,645	
Frankfurters		
8-12 oz.	792,127	
20-24 oz.	248,326	517,368
Misc.		100,116
Hams, whole		
6-9 lbs.	235,374	135,762
10 lbs. & over	1,018,260	263,786
Hams, whole, pear-shaped		
6-12 lbs.	3,863,619	420,224
Hams, whole "Pullman"		
8-9 lbs.	337,614	
Ham & pork (boned), pressed		
6 lbs.	691,105	
8-9 lbs.	2,724,711	
Hams, chopped		
12 oz.	6,831,471	3,217,785
6 lbs.	51,864	1,035,541
Misc.	75,963	239,715
Ham, deviled		
3-3½ oz.	35,105,558	
Ham & eggs		
3½ oz.		32,773,611
34 oz.		2,327,147
Hams, spiced		
12 oz.	8,323,364	
6 lbs.	1,322,653	83,321
Misc.	533	
Liver loaf		
12 oz.	2,760,171	
Luncheon meats		
12 oz.	191,594,263	65,332,080
6 lbs.	21,064,834	7,088,168
Misc.	70,328	19,532,535
Meats & beans		
12 oz.		5,597,774
30 oz.		2,368,329
Meat & vegetable hash		
6½ lbs.		2,885,464
Meat & vegetable stew		
30 oz.	4,528,712	13,593,424
Misc.	91,200	402,448

Product and labeled weight

Commercial Cans	Government Cans
Pork & gravy	
30 oz.	4,028,130
24 oz.	2,758,000
Misc.	688,414
Potted & deviled meats	
3-3½ oz.	91,008,925
5-5½ oz.	24,121,114
Meat spreads	
3-3½ oz.	9,528,676
5½-6 oz.	6,304,382
Sausage, bulk	
24 oz.	3,151,160
32-34 oz.	18,193,198
Misc.	23,000,675
Sausage, pork (links)	
8-12 oz.	641,465
16-19 oz.	10,536
30-32 oz.	879,130
30-32 oz.	4,171,000
Sausage in oil	
Misc.	50,511
Sausage, vienna	
3½-4 oz.	1,341,638
24 oz.	38,266
Spaghetti & meat	
12 oz.	62,717,555
Misc.	342,904
Tongue, lunch	
6 oz.	563,074
12 oz.	18,450,160
6 lbs.	17,260
Misc.	38,004
Tongue, ox	
22 oz.	13,032,224
6 lbs.	108,402
Misc.	7,653,867
Tongue, pork (spiced)	
Misc.	700,055
Tushonka, beef	
1½-1½½ oz.	2,735,105
28 oz.	6,239,753
Misc.	807,137
Tushonka, evinaya	
28-34 oz.	11,934,286
Tushonka, pork	
26-28 oz.	18,029,621
Misc.	683,212
Veal loaf	
7-12 oz.	2,196,632
Misc. products	
3½-4 oz.	3,208,830
6-10½ oz.	2,221,672
12-16 oz.	1,211,004
20-24 oz.	66,972
5-7 lbs.	132,281
Misc.	522,996
Misc. products	
3½-4 oz.	100,803,634
6 oz.	16,496,275
11½-12 oz.	52,742,971
16 oz.	1,845,103
28-36 oz.	12,386,799
Misc.	424,354

IN GLASS CONTAINERS

Product and labeled weight	Commercial Jars	Government Jars
Beef, sliced (dried)		
2 oz.	221,388	
2½ oz.	3,007,632	
3½ oz.	505,741	
5 oz.	915,873	
7 oz.	95,628	

Product and labeled weight

Commercial Jars	Government Jars
Frankfurters, imp. style	
Misc.	1,363,666
Pigs feet, boned	
7-9 oz.	1,559,150
14 oz.	6,378,638
24-28 oz.	1,902,304
Misc.	13,634
Pigs feet, splits	
Misc.	324,297
Pigs feet, tid bits	
9 oz.	302,629
14 oz.	153,660
Misc.	4,033
Tamales in sauce	
9½-10½ oz.	5,739,210
16 oz.	10,829,148
Misc.	326,727
Tongue, lamb	
9 oz.	744,000
Misc.	714,260
Tongue, ox (sliced)	
Misc.	260,993
Tongue, ox (whole)	
12-14 oz.	29,353
16-19 oz.	63,289
Misc.	51,061
Misc. products	
1-3½ oz.	1,318,913
4-7 oz.	3,656,982
8-14 oz.	15,491,244
16-17 oz.	10,475,468
Misc.	174,642

1945 Production of Canned Poultry and Products Listed

Detailed statistics on the 1945 pack of canned poultry and poultry products packed in tin and glass containers have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics and are shown in the following tables according to product packed in the principal sizes of containers for commercial and government sales. Since these figures are based on returns from individual firms reporting with no estimates for canners not reporting, this compilation does not show the total pack of canned poultry and poultry products:

IN TIN CONTAINERS

Product and labeled weight	Commercial Cans	Government Cans
Chicken, boned		
6½-7 oz.	119,376	
14-20 oz.	174,408	18,635
35 oz.	5,904	3,549,032
Chicken, broth		
10-15½ oz.	705,412	
Misc.	90	1,692
Misc. chicken products		
Misc.	10,900,271	5,751,949
Turkey, boned		
Misc.	169,019	7,312,791

IN GLASS CONTAINERS

Product and labeled weight	Commercial Jars	Government*
Chicken, boned		
5-5½ oz.	889,718	
6½-7 oz.	90,216	
Misc.	100,847	
Chicken & egg noodles		
16 oz.	9,527,844	
Misc. chicken products		
Misc.	5,537,798	
Turkey, boned		
Misc.	644,713	

* No government purchase in glass.

New N.C.A. Canned Food Recipe Book Being Mailed

Copies of *Canned Foods Recipes For Serving Fifty*, latest recipe book of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, were mailed this week to members of the Association. The recipes contained in the new publication were developed and tested by trained college people under grants provided by the National Canners Association. The food tested was served in cafeteria, dormitory, and dining room food services to assure its palatability and practicability. Major portion of the recipes in the new book were developed at the University of Washington.

Recipes in *Canned Foods Recipes For Serving Fifty* are representative of all classes of canned foods. There are 120 recipes in the book, and the use of basic recipes with a number of variations greatly broadens the scope of products included, and the usefulness of the book.

Since canned foods are returning to the civilian market, the requests to the Association for quantity recipes have greatly increased.

Canned Foods Recipes For Serving Fifty is being advertised in the Journal of The American Dietetic Association and listed in other professional magazines reaching quantity food service managers. Individual mailings are going out to home service departments of utility companies, army posts, schools for cooks, national guard units, naval training stations and ships, hospital dietitians, veterans hospital dietitians, restaurant association members, state and city supervisors of home economics, State health officers connected with State institutions, magazine editors and home economists in business.

The recipes and information included in *Canned Foods Recipes For Serving Fifty* should be of practical assistance in the utilization of canned foods.

USDA to Sell Surplus Spices

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has offered for sale 1,870,668 pounds of surplus spices. Full information as to how to submit offers to purchase surplus spices may be obtained from the Contract Section, Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

All requests and offers from prospective purchasers must be submitted before 5 P. M., EST., October 1.

The kinds and quantities of spices being offered are listed below:

Commodity	Pounds
Allspice, ground	151,476
Celery salt	362,862
Celery seed	1,680
Chili powder	59,488
Cinnamon, ground	246,348
Cloves, ground	14,170
Curry powder	128,370
Garlic salt	140,664
Ginger, ground	228,722
Mace, ground	15,322
Mustard, ground	172,330
Nutmeg, ground	39,408
Pickling spice	3,408
Red pepper, ground	114,792
Sage, powdered	55,931
Thyme, ground	133,947
Total	1,870,668

Article States Tin Prices Will Rise; Bolivians Want Increase

The August issue of the London publication *Tin* states that the key to the world tin price situation lies in Bolivia, and that the outcome of current negotiations between the RFC and the Bolivian Tin Committee for a new Bolivian contract, said to be nearing completion, may set the standard of values for tin from other sources. Bolivian producers are said to be demanding a price of 66 cents (U. S.) per lb. (equivalent of \$1,478.40 per ton), but the final price may well be higher, reports indicate.

Dr. Mauricio Hochschild, who controls about 28 per cent of Bolivian tin production, claims that in a free world market the price of tin will be at least \$1,639.60 per ton.

The publication states: "There is a provision in the new (U. S.) Price Control bill which specifically gives the RFC permission to purchase tin ores and concentrates with no reference to the clause concerning the subsidy that may be paid or loss incurred on raw materials. This means in effect that OPA may still sell tin smelted at Texas at any price it pleases and subject to any subsidy it wishes to grant. But in actual practice this clause has a very different purpose."

The article goes on to say that the purchase of ores and concentrates necessary to keep the Texas smelter in operation will not nearly meet U. S. tin requirements and it will be necessary for the U. S. to make large purchases of foreign metallic tin, and that under the clause which prevents higher subsidies or losses on foreign materials other than those ruling in June of this year, the U. S. will be forced to sell to tin consumers at a price more nearly related to that at which the U. S. must buy.

Commerce Department Report on Foreign Trade Outlook

The International Economics Division of the Department of Commerce estimates that during the next five years, if generally-favorable conditions prevail at home and abroad, U. S. exports may reach and be maintained at a level between \$11 billion and \$12 billion dollars per annum. U. S. loans, public and private, and other foreign investments, may total as high as \$30 billions by 1951, if some \$10 billions of pre-war investments are included, it was stated.

The Department says that the main problem facing this country is the development of an import surplus without harmful repercussions on export trade and the domestic economy. The heavier our foreign loan and investment program is, the more urgent it will be for us to adopt commercial policies conducive to a rapid growth in imports to offset interest and amortization charges on such loans as have been and are to be made.

The need to change over from an economy supporting an excess of exports to one supporting an excess of imports will probably come between 1955 and 1960, according to the Department. After the change-over is accomplished, there should be a steady increase in both exports and imports as the United States, assuming a mature creditor position, shares in the expanding world economy.

It is estimated that if there are no serious setbacks to the expanding world economy, U. S. imports may be expected to increase to about \$14 billions and exports to about \$13 billions by 1975. In addition to buying from us about \$13 billion in merchandise, the various foreign debtor countries should, by 1975, be in a position to send us each year about \$4 billion in cash representing investment income and amortization of loans, the Department stated.

Ohio Canner Dies

Fred L. Dutton, 77, died at a Columbus, Ohio, hospital on September 8. He was president and treasurer of the Fred L. Dutton Company, Columbus food brokerage firm, and president of the McCoy Canned Food Company, Urbana, Ohio, and vice president of the Winchester Canning Company, Canal Winchester, Ohio.

Mr. Dutton, long active in the affairs of the Ohio Canners Association and the Old Guard Society, entered the canning industry at the age of 15.

RFC Signs New 1946 Contract with Bolivian Tin Producers

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that a contract has been signed with the Bolivian tin producers for the purchase by Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the year 1946 of Bolivian tin ores and concentrates.

The base price will be 62½ cents per pound of payable tin delivered f.o.b. vessel at the ports of Antofagasta or Arica, Chile, or Mollendo, Peru. The contract provides for a maximum production bonus ranging from one to three cents per pound of payable tin together with certain adjustments with respect to smelter charges and unit deductions.

The contract has been guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Bolivia with respect to performance of the sellers.

Producers who are parties to the contract are Compagnie Aramayo des Mines en Bolivie, the Compania Minera de Oruro Group, Compania Minera Unificada del Cerro de Potosi, Asociacion Nacional de Mineros Medianos, and Banco Minero de Bolivia, all of La Paz, Bolivia.

The material will be transported to the Texas City Smelter where tin ores and concentrates are refined for RFC.

Chisholm-Ryder Co. Head

Norman R. Stiles has been elected president and treasurer of the Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Stephen Morse Ryder. Mr. Stiles, a nephew of the late Mr. Ryder, is a native of New England and served in the past war as a captain in the United States Coast Guard.

Farm Employment Increases

A total of 11,111,000 persons were employed on farms on September 1, an increase of 2 percent over a year earlier, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported recently. The increase from August 1 was smaller than usual. The number of family workers increased less than usual during August and the number of hired workers remained the same. All farm workers, including farm operators and their families and hired hands, on September 1 were putting in less time per day at work than a year earlier.

Fewer people were at work on farms on September 1 than a year

earlier in the New England, South Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific States. In the North Central States the number of workers was the same as a year earlier. The number of family workers in all regions except the New England and Mountain States was larger than a year ago. For hired workers, however, only the Middle Atlantic and West South Central States reported increases from a year earlier.

1946 Frozen Fruit Pack Is Up

The commercial pack of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1946 probably will be about as large as the record-large pack of 452,000,000 pounds in 1945, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Movement into commercial uses of some of the 1945 pack has been retarded because of lack of adequate sugar for processing the fruit into such products as jams and jellies. This has contributed to the record-large storage stocks of recent months.

Commercial production of frozen fruit in 1947 may resume its sharp upward trend of the past decade. Production will depend not so much upon the supply of fresh fruit for freezing, but rather upon the quantity in storage at the beginning of large-volume freezing next spring, the availability of distribution facilities, and prices for frozen fruits and fruit juices in comparison with those for fresh and canned fruits and juices.

Truck Production Increases

United States truck production in August reached the all-time high of 105,506 units, bettering the previous peak of 96,170 established in April, 1937, the Civilian Production Administration said Wednesday. August passenger car production was 241,302 units, which bettered July by 20,891 cars and established a new postwar peak, but fell short of the 287,424-car industry forecast.

Schaible Succeeds Fenn

K. W. Schaible has been named acting chief of the Vegetable Marketing Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Fruit and Vegetable Branch succeeding Leonard S. Fenn, who has returned to the Branch's Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division. Mr. Schaible was formerly in charge of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch's Vegetable Marketing Division at New York, N. Y.

USDA Extends Packinghouse Wage Adjustment Plan Dates

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 9 announced a further extension of the time by which livestock slaughterers must have made increased wage payments to be eligible for payments under the wage adjustment subsidy. The extension provides that increased wage payments for the period from January 26 to March 10, 1946, which have been made prior to July 1, 1946, may be used as the basis for claims under the wage adjustment subsidy program if slaughterers have met all other requirements. Previously slaughterers were required to have made such payments prior to May 10, 1946.

The Department also stated that eligible slaughterers must file applications for payment on or before September 30, 1946. The date previously was May 25.

Pacific Fisheries to Meet

The Association of Pacific Fisheries will hold its 33rd Annual Convention on Tuesday, November 19, at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Frank Hockensmith Dies

Frank Hockensmith, prominent Denver, Colo., broker and president of the Bancker-Nichols Brokerage Co., died at Denver on September 16. Mr. Hockensmith, because of his work with the Subsistence Branch of the Army Quartermaster Corps during the war, became well known to canners throughout the industry.

1947 Fruit Pack to Increase

Further expansion in the supplies of commercially canned fruits and fruit juices seems likely for the 1947-48 season, partly as a means of disposal of the increasing production, especially of citrus fruit, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. This contemplates some further increase in shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii, as well as increases in the domestic pack of other fruits and fruit juices.

Export demand may increase slightly, but most of the supplies will be obliged to seek domestic markets. Although demand for canned fruits and juices is likely to be relatively strong, price may weaken somewhat along with prices for other foods and commodities in general.

Fish Supply Plentiful

Fish, both fresh and frozen, will be plentiful during the balance of the year and will aid greatly in relieving the shortage of protein foods, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior predicted this week. (See other fish statistics on page 340.)

The prediction is based on the facts that the quantity of frozen fish and shellfish now held in freezers is at a record for this season of the year and that boats in the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and the Pacific are daily bringing in additional quantities of fresh fish to meet consumer's needs.

Holdings of frozen fish and shellfish, exclusive of those in private freezers, totaled 152 million pounds on September 1, a record quantity for this season of the year, the Service stated. Stocks included 130 million pounds of salt-water fish; 9 million pounds of lake and river fish, and 13 million pounds of shellfish.

Stocks of frozen fish are well distributed throughout the country; 36 million pounds in New England, 24 million in the Middle Atlantic States, 9 million in the South Atlantic area, 24 million in the North Central States, 7 million in the South Central States, 22 million on the Pacific Coast, and 30 million in Alaska.

Fishery Hearings Postponed

Secretary J. S. Krug of the Department of the Interior has announced that the hearings on the proposed amendments to the Alaska commercial fisheries regulation for the 1947 season, which were scheduled to be held in Alaska at Kodiak, Anchorage, and Cordova on September 10, 13, and 16, respectively, will be held instead as follows:

Kodiak	October 3
Anchorage	October 7
Cordova	October 9

The complete schedule of hearings for 1946, as announced by the Secretary on July 13 (see INFORMATION LETTER for July 20, pages 287 and 288) with the above modifications, are as follows:

Juneau	September 20
Sitka	September 23
Klawak	September 25
Wrangell	September 27
Ketchikan	September 29
Kodiak	October 3
Anchorage	October 7
Cordova	October 9
Seattle	November 14

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics, compiled by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions and varieties, through September 7, 1946, as compared with a similar period in 1945. The figures for Western Alaska are the July 31, 1945 and 1946 season finals:

Districts	Sept. 7, 1946	Sept. 8, 1945
	Cases	Cases
Western Alaska	694,464	704,553
Central Alaska	1,710,708	2,075,877
Southeastern Alaska	1,050,563	1,494,761
Total	3,455,735	4,275,191
Species		
	1946	1945
King	31,766	87,117
Red	1,039,863	1,167,085
Pink	1,715,007	2,212,463
Chum	516,803	679,007
Coho	152,296	179,519
Total	3,455,735	4,275,191

CONTENTS

	Page
Sugar prices increased	339
Convention Committee to meet	339
Record canned fruit pack	339
Supply data on canned apples and apple products	339
M-81 restrictions will not be eased, CPA states	339
Frozen and cured fish stocks in cold storage are reported	340
Forthcoming meetings	340
Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks held in cold storage	340
USDA meat production report	340
1945 production of canned meat and meat products	341
1945 production of canned poultry and products listed	341
New N.C.A. canned food recipe book being mailed	342
USDA to sell surplus spices	342
Article states tin prices will rise; Bolivians want increase	342
Commerce Department report on foreign trade outlook	342
Ohio canner dies	342
RFC signs new 1946 contract with Bolivian tin producers	343
Chisholm-Ryder Co. head	343
Farm employment increases	343
1946 frozen fruit pack is up	343
Truck production increases	343
Schaible succeeds Fenn	343
USDA extends packinghouse wage adjustment plan dates	343
Pacific fisheries to meet	343
Frank Hockensmith dies	343
1947 fruit pack to increase	343
Fish supply plentiful	344
Fishery hearings postponed	344
Alaska salmon pack report	344
N.C.A. wins Treasury award	344
Death takes New York canner	344
Graham Adams quits NDA	344

N.C.A. Wins Treasury Award

In appreciation of the volunteer service rendered by the National Canners Association in helping to finance World War II through the sale of United States Bonds, the U. S. Treasury Department has awarded the Association its Aluminum Award. The citation, which was given with the award, reads in part:

"During the conflict you counselled your friends to 'Back the Attack.' In this critical postwar era of reconstruction American citizens must be urged to invest every available dollar in Savings Bonds to insure their own economic security. In this program you can be of great assistance by:

"1. Publicizing it regularly in your organization's bulletins, journals, and magazines.

"2. Promoting Payroll Savings Plans in your office, store, or factory."

Death Takes New York Canner

Richard Bewley, founder of the Lockport Canning Company of Lockport, N. Y., died from a heart attack on September 17 at his home in Lockport. Mr. Bewley, until about five years ago, had been active in the canning industry since 1900.

He is survived by his wife and six children. One son, George Bewley, is now operating the Lockport Canning Co. He is also survived by two brothers, William Bewley and George C. Bewley, and a sister, Mrs. C. Irving Fisher.

Graham Adams Quits NDA

Graham Adams, popular wartime secretary of the National Dehydrators Association and later president and secretary of NDA, has resigned his position effective September 30. George E. Siebel of Little and Co., Inc., has been elected to succeed Mr. Adams as president of the National Dehydrators Association.

Mr. Adams, who is well known to many canners because of his appearances at N.C.A. conventions and other canner meetings, will return to the investment banking business in Wall Street. Before joining the dehydrators association, Mr. Adams was a leading investment banker dealing, for the most part, with food industries.